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Much of this is not inconsistent with a quantity theory of money. The difference between the two views is found in the author's insistence that a high discount rate during a period of rising prices is not to be explained by the quantity theory and in his contention that the velocity of circulation of money and the volume of credit bear no determinable relation to the supply of gold. Moreover, there is a growing tendency to ignore the intrinsic value of gold, which is becoming a form of token money. Except in financial crises, money has no purchase-price. It is "owned" only by governments, banks and other financial firms and is "let out" by them to individuals at a "hire price" which is collected as *brassage*, or through taxation by the governments and as discount by the banks.

The argument throughout the book is largely *a priori* and perhaps necessarily so in the absence of reliable statistics. In the few instances where concrete proof is introduced, it is not convincing. In spite of this weakness, the author has presented the strongest attack on the quantity theory that has as yet appeared, and explains more satisfactorily than has anyone else the relation between rising prices and a high interest rate.

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HOWE, FREDERIC C. *European Cities at Work*. Pp. xiv, 370. Price, \$1.75. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913.

This book happily treats the newer functions that the German and British cities are assuming. It is readable, yet well supported; accurate, yet the author has been able to get above his details. He discusses the housing undertakings; socialization of transit in British and in German cities, municipal markets, state-owned railways, municipal theatres and pawn-shops, bakeries, saving banks, sewage disposal, real estate ventures, city plans, civic centers, workingmen's cottages, municipal slaughter houses, school expenditures, manual training, city debts; the limitation of uses to which urban land can be put, the water-fronts of German cities, recreation centers, the parcel posts in Germany and Great Britain; municipal sanatoria, municipal loans to workmen, the budget of the German city, business taxes, elevated railways, taxation of land values, unearned increment taxes, legal aid departments, license taxes, unemployment insurance, waterway improvements, water communications, workingmen's tickets, and in general all that the German and the British cities are doing to further sane community life and to further the well-rounded development of the urban citizen.

Of special interest are the descriptions of the way the German cities determine the uses to which land can be put by the owners. Factories are required to locate upon the railway or harbor and on the side of the city away from the prevailing winds. Terminals and railway bridges are built with switches, sidings and spurs, which are linked up with the canals and waterways to ensure the economical handling of freight. The territory near the factory district is dedicated to workingmen's homes. The streets are planned with this object in view, and neighborhood parks, playgrounds, and public baths are usually provided. Through the zone system the direction and character of future city

expansion are controlled. The council divides the city into districts in which the building regulations are fixed in advance of local development, limiting the amount of land that may be covered by buildings, the height of the structures that are to be erected, the distance that dwellings must be located back from the streets and the space that must be left between buildings. To further their control many cities own a large percentage of urban real estate. Thus Frankfurt owns 48.9 per cent of the land within its limits; Ulm owns 80 per cent; Mannheim, 35.4 per cent and Hanover, 37.7 per cent. Berlin, including the area owned outside of its boundaries, owns land to the extent of 240.8 per cent of its total area.

It is such facts as the foregoing that characterize this suggestive discussion of the newer social, economic and political activities of European cities.

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KEITH, ARTHUR B. *Responsible Government in the Dominions*. 3 vols. Pp. lxxiv, 1670. Price, \$12.75. New York: Oxford University Press, 1912.

The publication, within two years of the second edition of Moore's *Commonwealth of Australia*, Ashley's *British Dominions* and Keith's *Responsible Government in the Dominions* combined with the announcement of the early appearance of the revised edition of Lefroy's *Legislative Power in Canada* indicates a growing interest in the study of the institutions of the self-governing colonies of the British empire. Confining the survey of comparative government to the classic group, England, France, Germany and the United States—to the utter neglect of such rich fields of investigation and comparison as those afforded by the English colonies and the Latin American states—can no longer commend itself to students of this branch of political science. In many respects the parliamentary system of government is undergoing its most interesting modifications in the self-governing colonies and to Americans these changes have a peculiar significance. Such experiments as the one in Australia where an effort is being made to engraft the American doctrine of judicial supremacy upon the parliamentary system as a basis are being carefully scrutinized by friends and critics of the American government.

In view of the great interest in the government of the colonies the publication of this comprehensive and authoritative work dealing with the federal systems of Canada, Australia and South Africa, comes as a most welcome addition to the literature of comparative government. As a continuation and development of the ground covered in *Parliamentary Government in the Colonies* by Todd, this work will no doubt take a high rank.

The author discusses fully the origin and history of systems of self-government in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Under the title executive government, the powers and position of the governor and the cabinet system in the colonies are analyzed. Parliaments of the dominions are treated from the point of view of (1) powers and limitations; (2) organization of houses; (3) privileges and procedure; (4) constitutional relations. The federal systems of Canada, Australia and South Africa are then taken up in turn and the various relations of the dominions and provinces are thoroughly